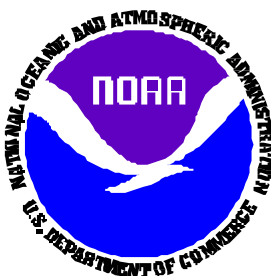


Fire Weather Annual Report

Southeast Idaho

2007

Pocatello Fire Weather Office
Pocatello, Idaho



DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Weather Service



2007 Fire Weather Annual Report

National Weather Service – Pocatello Fire Weather Office



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National Weather Service
Weather Forecast Office Pocatello
1945 Beechcraft Ave.
Pocatello, ID 83204

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1. Introduction:

The National Weather Service, Weather Forecast Office at Pocatello, Idaho has Fire Weather Forecast responsibility for portions of Idaho serviced by the Central, Eastern and Southern Interagency Dispatch Centers (Figure 1). The Pocatello Fire Weather Office produces this Annual Fire Weather Report. Previous reports are maintained up to five years.

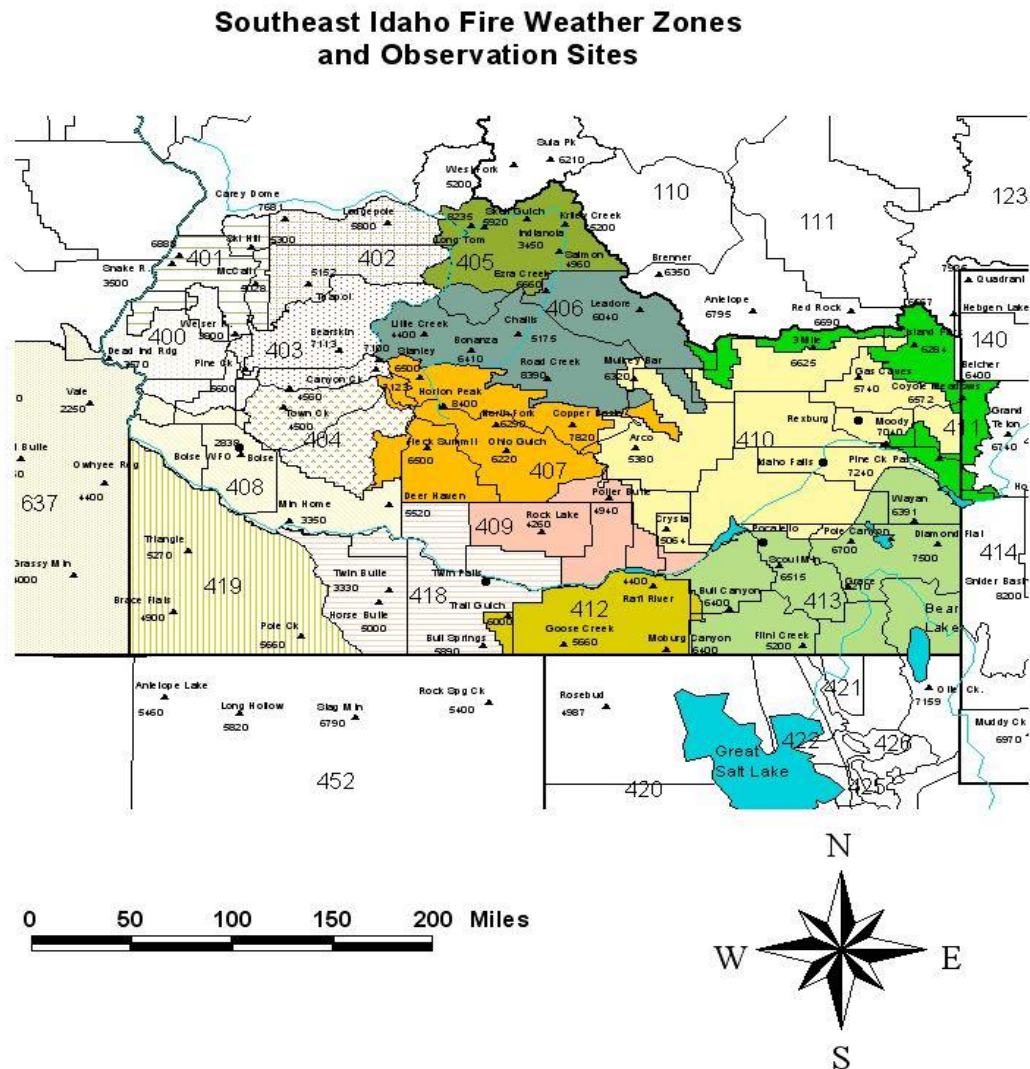


Figure 1 WFO Pocatello Fire Weather area of responsibility (solid colors).

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2. Overview of the fire season:

The El Nino/Southern Oscillation Index indicated that water temperatures in the central and eastern equatorial Pacific were warmer than normal from August 2006 through January 2007 then cooled below normal (moderately strong La Nina) by the end of the year. During winter 2006 and the spring of 2007 a stronger than normal westerly jet stream across the eastern Pacific (typical of El Nino) decreased in strength becoming weak westerly winds by late spring (ENSO neutral). Many storm systems passed either north or south of Idaho resulting in below normal spring precipitation. The persistent maritime influence and frequent west to southwest wind pattern helped warm temperatures above normal, bringing an earlier than normal melting of snow pack.

The El Nino/Southern Oscillation (ENSO) cycle occurs over a two to seven year period and refers to conditions of sea surface temperatures in the tropical Pacific Ocean. Researchers have identified other cyclic patterns besides ENSO around the globe that may affect long term weather patterns. Some of these cyclic patterns may span 10 or even 30 years. La Nina (colder than normal) and El Nino (warmer than normal) are terms associated with extremes in the ENSO cycle.

In July and August a ridge of high pressure was prominent near the four corners region, a pattern favorable for moisture associated with the Southwest Area Monsoon to move north from Mexico into southeast Idaho. Thunderstorms frequently developed within this monsoon flow. During the same time period, a series of Pacific frontal systems rippled through the Pacific Northwest thereby increasing the number of days with low relative humidity and gusty surface winds. A result of these competing effects was a record number of days with critical fire weather conditions for southeast Idaho (Reference: Red Flag statistics in Section 5 of this report)

Above average rainfall and near normal snow pack in Southeast Idaho looked promising as the winter of 2006-2007 got under way, the Salmon Basin and portions of the Targhee National Forest fared better than most areas (Figure 2.1a and 2.2a). Basin total precipitation during the spring of 2007 was only 75 to 90 percent of average (Figure 2.1b). Below average precipitation combined with season averaged temperatures running 3 to 5 degrees Fahrenheit above normal resulted in rapid loss of snow pack and an early end to spring run off in local streams (Figures 2.2a and b). Mountain snow pack in the Bear River Basin was less than 60 percent of average by the end of March, and snow pack everywhere was nearly depleted by the first week of May.

Above normal annual precipitation in both 2005 and 2006 ended abruptly as we turned the calendar year to 2007 (Figures 2.2 through 2.4). Short term drought, i.e. evapotranspiration and near surface soil moisture content, as evidenced by the Keetch-Byram Drought Index returned quickly to the Caribou and Sawtooth National Forest and the Snake River Valley (Figure 2.5). By summers end the National Drought Mitigation Center (Figure 2.6) indicated severe hydrologic drought across all of Idaho and extreme drought for both hydrologic and agricultural interests in portions of central Idaho. The limited recovery in ground water quickly slipped backwards as the year progressed, the

Palmer Drought Index (Figures 2.7 and 2.8a and b) show substantial reversal in this respect as well.

Thunderstorm activity was much higher than normal this season, fully double the activity of recent years. Significant (greater than 15% of aerial coverage) “dry” lightning occurred on eight different days this fire season between mid July and mid August when thunderstorms embedded in moist monsoon flow repeatedly targeted portions of central and southeast Idaho (Figure 2.9). There were an additional five days where thunderstorms produced significant lightning accompanied by substantial rainfall $> .10$ inch.

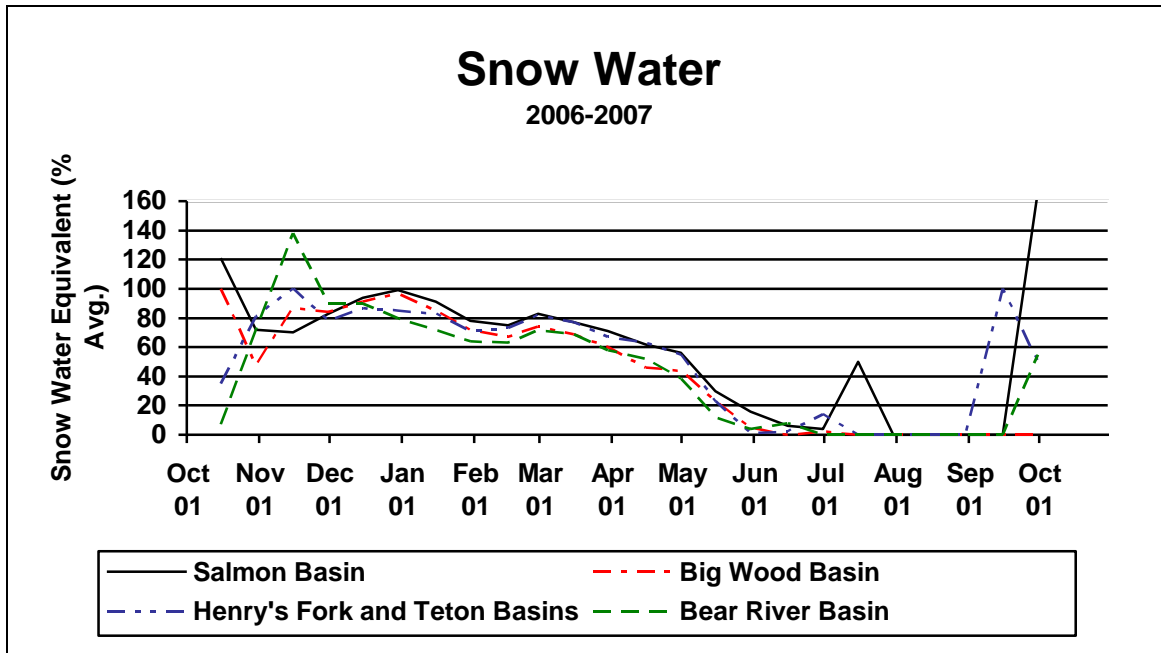


Figure 2.1(a) Snow water equivalent for select Southeast Idaho basins. From USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service, National Water and Climate Center, Portland Oregon.

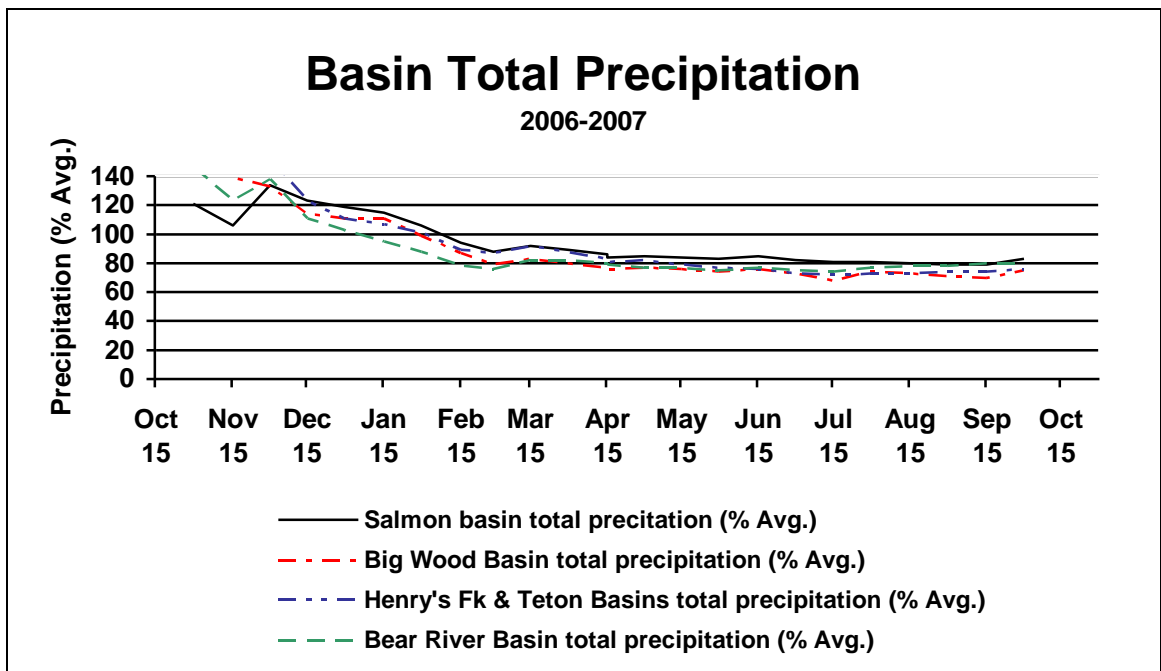


Figure 2.1(b) Total precipitation for select Southeast Idaho Basins expressed as a percent of average. From USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service, National Water and Climate Center, Portland Oregon.

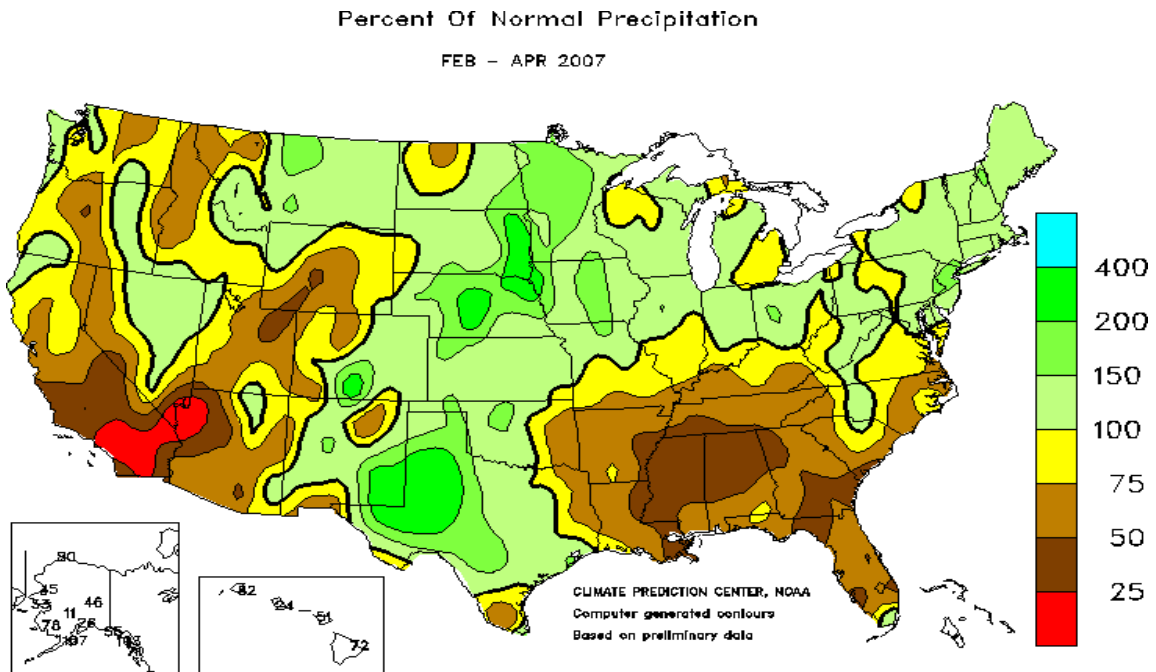


Figure 2.2a Precipitation as a percentage of normal for a 90 day period centered on March 2007, from Climate Prediction Center, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

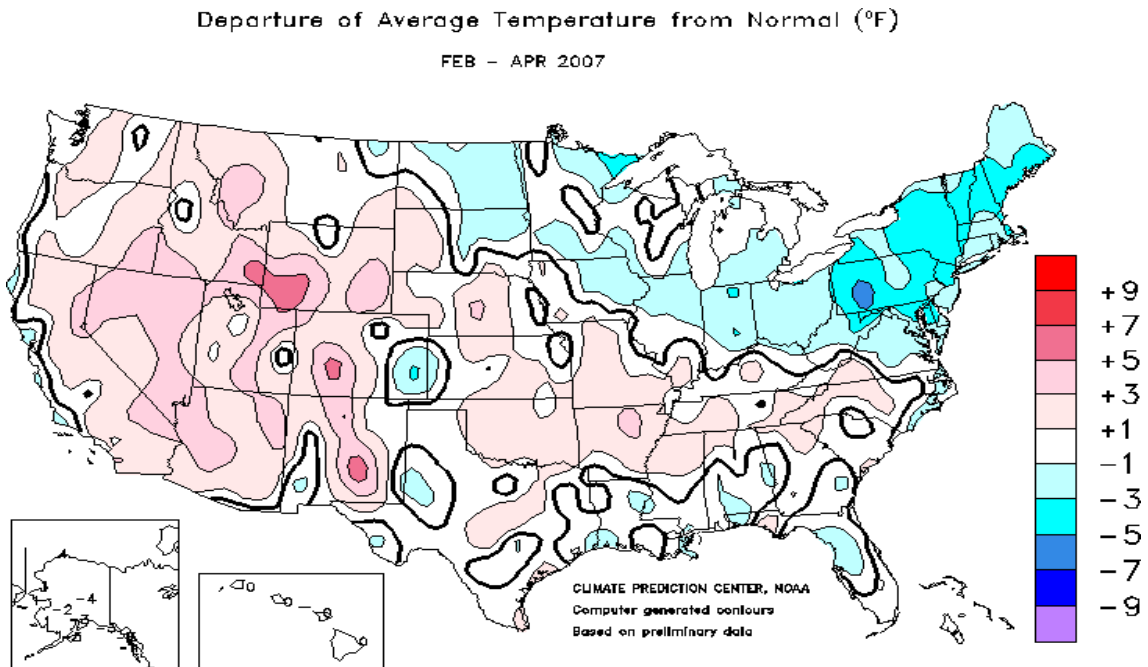


Figure 2.2b Temperature departure from normal for a 90 day period centered on March 2007, from Climate Prediction Center, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

Precipitation Departures From Normal Pocatello, Idaho

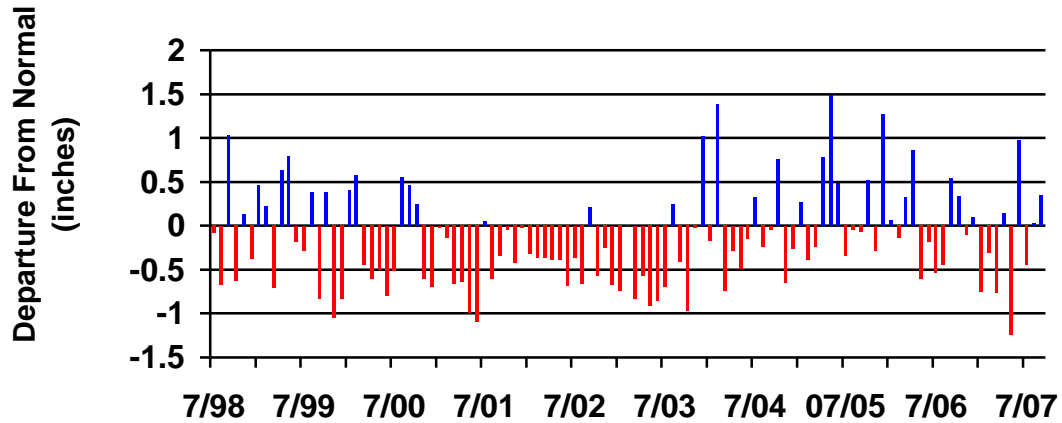


Figure 2.3 Precipitation departures from normal at Pocatello, Idaho based on thirty-year normals of data from 1971 to 2000 archived at the National Climatic Data Center.

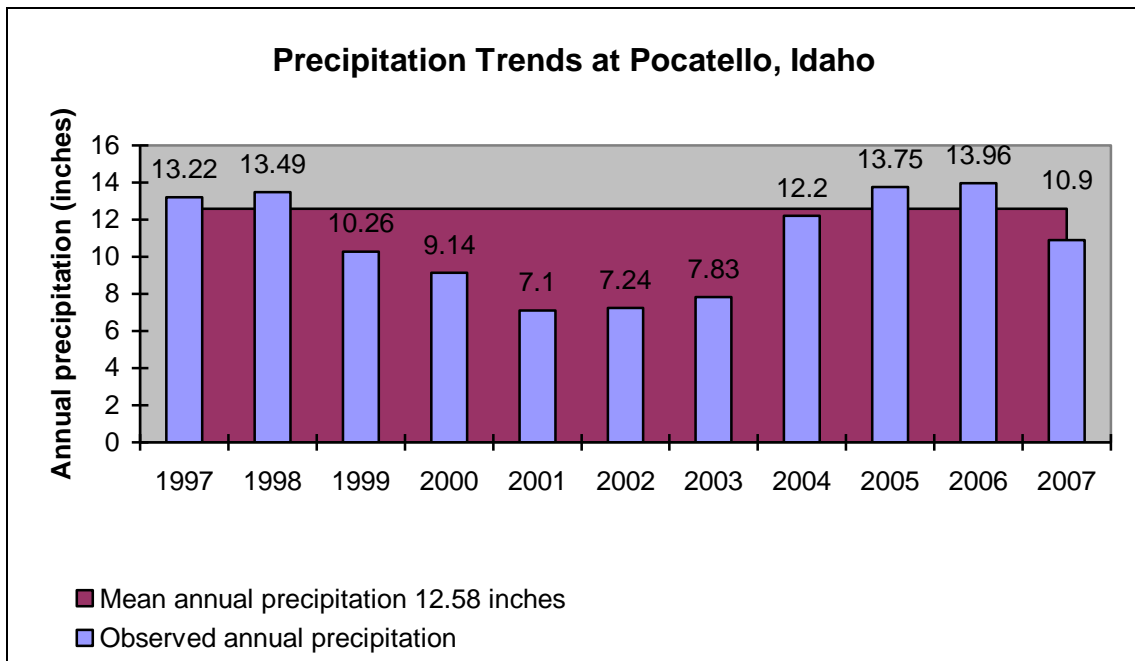


Figure 2.4 Water year (Oct. 1 to Sep. 30) precipitation at Pocatello, Idaho.

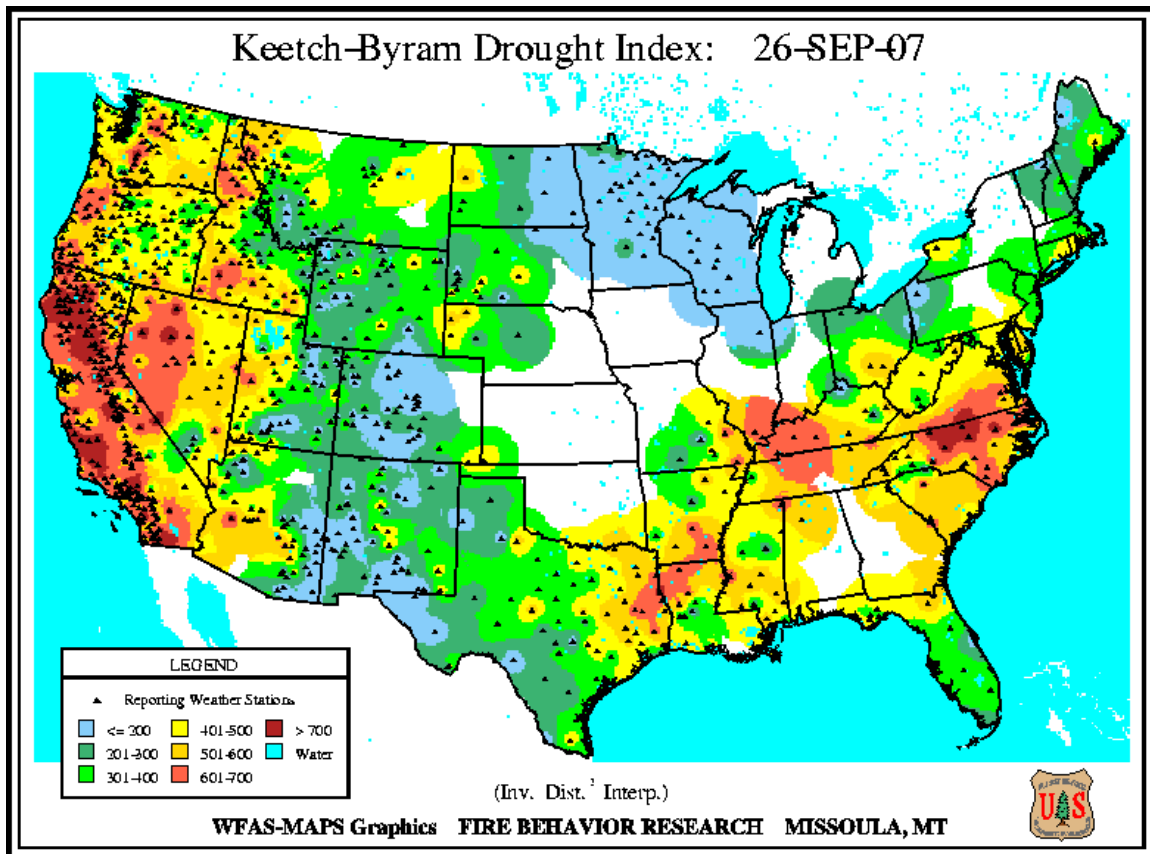
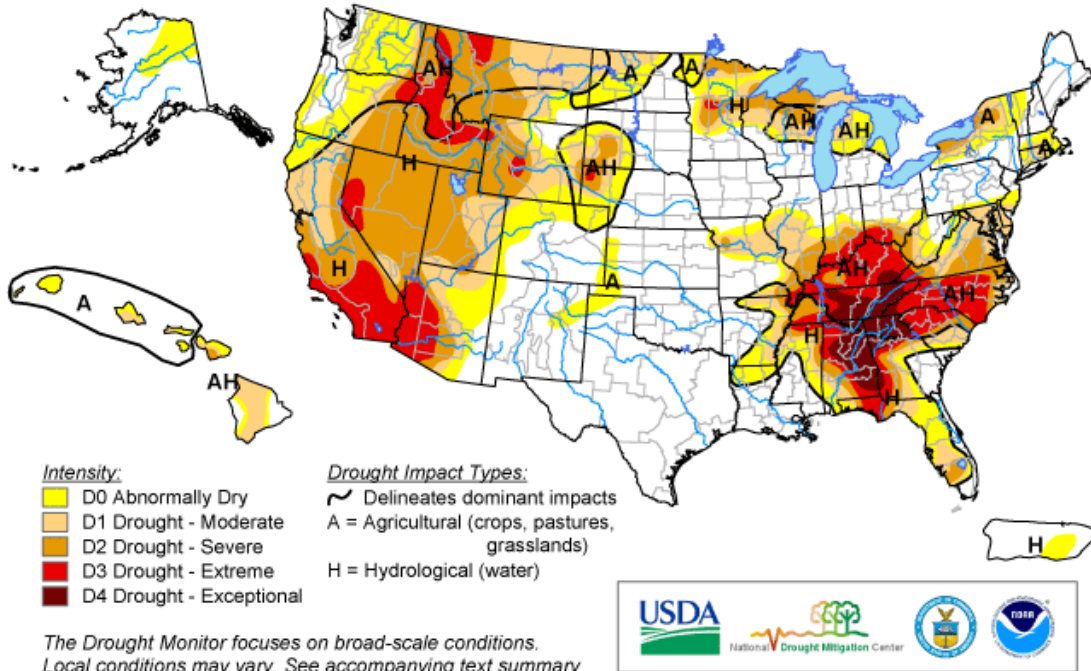


Figure 2.5 Keetch-Byram Drought Index reflecting more short term drought conditions, i.e. evapotranspiration and near surface soil moisture.

U.S. Drought Monitor

September 25, 2007
Valid 8 a.m. EDT



Released Thursday, September 27, 2007
Author: David Miskus, JAWF/CPC/NOAA

Figure 2.6 Drought summary map is based on a multi-index drought classification scheme and produced jointly by the National Drought Mitigation Center (University of Nebraska-Lincoln) and several federal partners including Joint Agricultural Weather Facility (U.S. Department of Agriculture and Department of Commerce/National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration), Climate Prediction Center (U.S. Department of Commerce/NOAA/National Weather Service), and National Climatic Data Center (DOC/NOAA).

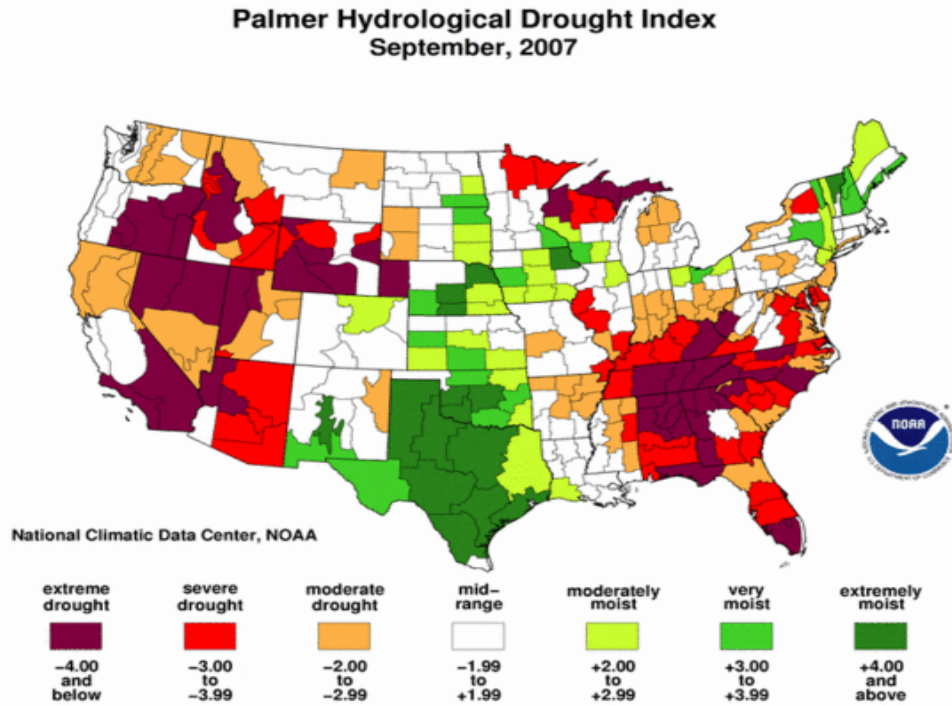


Figure 2.7 Palmer Hydrologic Drought Index measuring more long term hydrologic impacts, i.e. ground water.

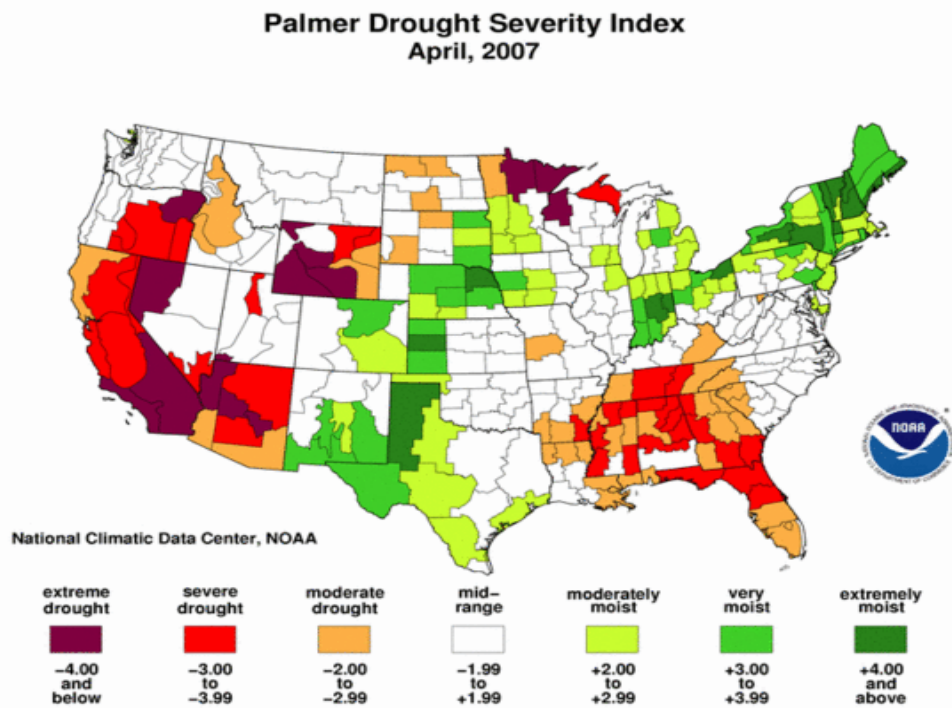


Figure 2.8(a) Palmer Drought Severity (April 2007).

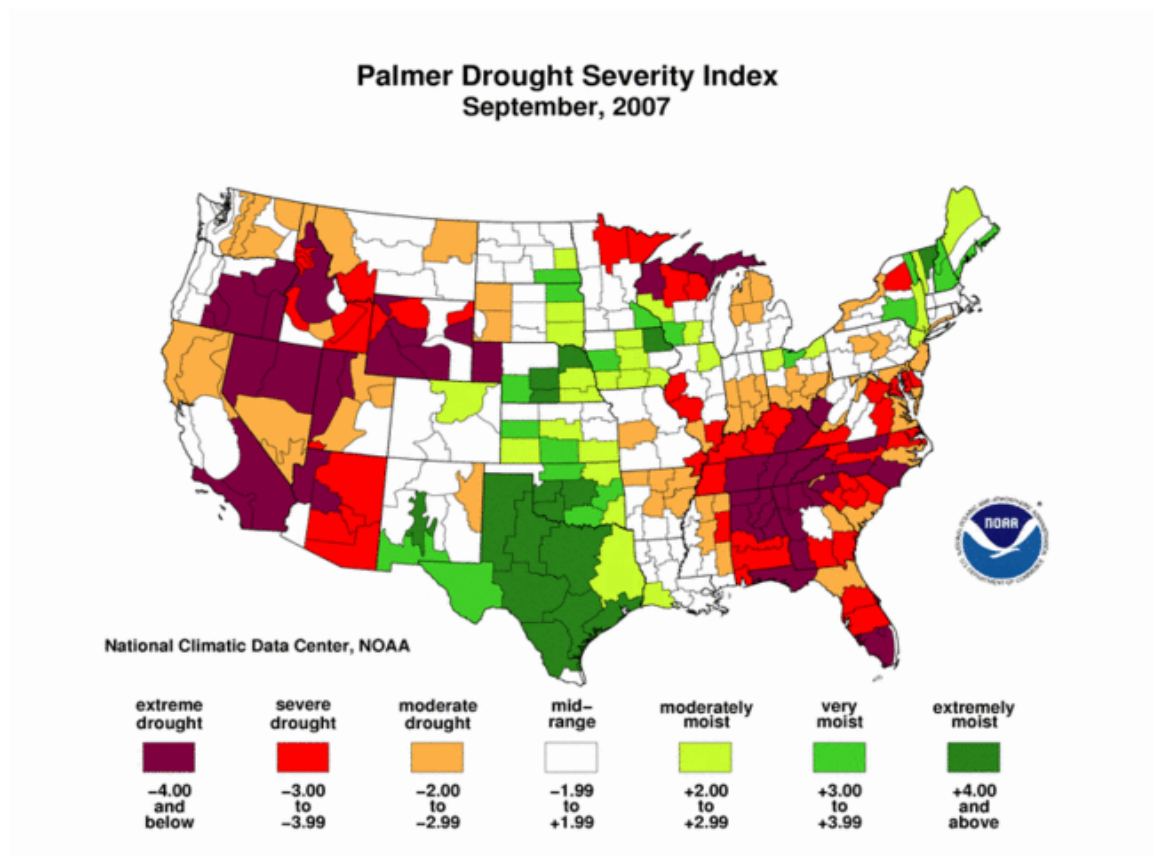


Figure 2.8(b) Palmer Drought Severity (September 2007).

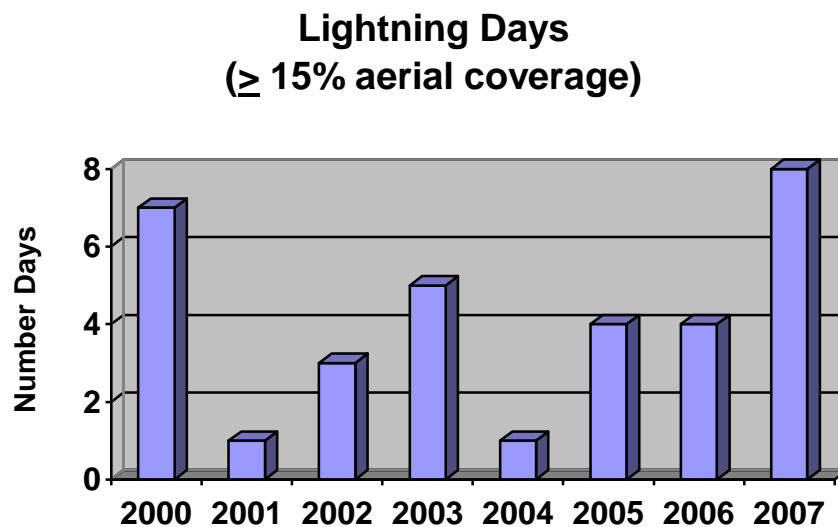


Figure 2.9 Number of days when dry thunderstorm and lightning activity in Southeast Idaho was judged to be significant as part of the Red Flag Event verification process.

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3. Weather in review: November 2006 – October 2007

November 2006 through early December 2006: Persistent westerly flow off the Pacific brought rain to southeast Idaho nearly one of every two days for a period of six weeks. Precipitation for this period was just under normal.

Late December 2006 through early February 2007: Flat westerly flow off the Pacific early in the period became north to northwest flow as a ridge of high pressure grew strongly off the west coast. The ridge persisted through the period with storm systems tracking toward the western coast of North America being pushed north of Idaho. The small number of systems that impacted the region had much of their moisture drained out over British Columbia and western Alberta, thus they produced very little precipitation across the region. Snowpack values were between 78-89% of average across central and eastern Idaho by early February.

Early February through early March: High pressure persisted over the eastern Pacific early on before shifting eastward over the west coast by late February. This allowed for relatively warm southwesterly flow to impinge over the region as areas of low pressure approached the coast. The ridge did not allow storm systems to hold together as they approached however, so most ended up splitting apart, with their energy diving south of the Intermountain West. With the lack of moisture and warming temperatures snowpack numbers took a significant hit during this period. Snow Water Equivalent values (or the amount of water available for melting in the snowpack) averaged only 66% of normal over zones 405-407 by early March.

Early March through mid May: Once again high pressure dominated the region, with the ridge settling over the west. Persistent west to southwest flow impinged on the coast and allowed for warmer than normal temperatures. Split flow continued to drive storm energy around the region, and much of the area experienced temperatures in the 60s and 70s during the middle of March. Road Creek RAWS (8400 feet) topped out at 62 degrees Fahrenheit during the warm spell on March 17th! With warmer than normal temperatures hanging around seasonal snowmelt run-off began nearly 1 month ahead of schedule in mid to late April. Snow water equivalent values averaged area-wide at 45% of normal at the end of April.

Mid May through late June: High pressure hung around the western states as well as just off the west coast. This kept west to southwest flow overhead, and allowed for warmer than normal temperatures, and a quick early season warm-up. The one “real” storm of this period rolled through June 6th - 8th. Pocatello Regional Airport reported 1.45 inch of rain on the 6th of the month. In the end the Pocatello Regional Airport ended May with over 1 inch average precipitation deficit for the month, then rebounded to be nearly 1 inch above average during the month of June. Three quarters of the June monthly precipitation total for Pocatello occurred during the storm on the 6th-8th, with a total of 1.53 inches recorded! The remainder of the period was exceptionally dry for most areas.

July: The typical high pressure ridge of Intermountain West summers settled in during July and a very dry and very warm period ensued across the west. The daily mean temperature at Pocatello was 72.5 degrees. This represented the highest mean temperature for any month on record for that location! There were 27 days above 90 degrees during the month at Pocatello, and precipitation was nearly ½ inch below average.

August: The pattern shifted somewhat for a good portion of August with persistent upper-level low pressure overhead. This allowed for intrusions of mid and high level moisture, and helped lead to convection and thunderstorms. No major weather systems impacted the region during the month. Precipitation was near normal for the month, while temperatures were slightly above average.

September: The upper-level trough slid slightly to the east during the month while high pressure built strongly northward over the eastern Pacific. This scenario made for persistent west to northwest flow aloft. With the changing of seasons a more active pattern began late in the month with several large systems impacting the region. The largest of which moved through September 23rd-25th. This low pressure system spread precipitation and cool temperatures to most locations.

October: October began with a weather flourish as several deep and amplified low pressure systems swung through the west. Widespread precipitation and cooler than average temperatures impacted the area during this time as Fall began in earnest.

4. Precipitation and Dry 1000 hour fuels by zone:

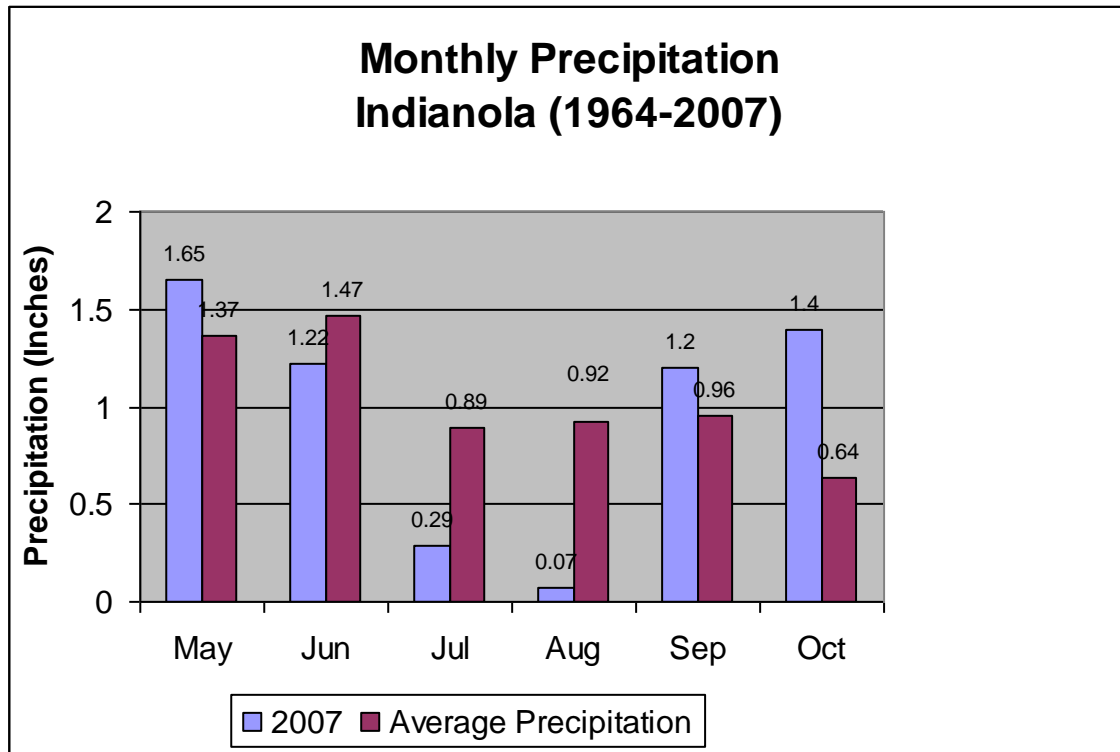


Figure 4.1(a) Observed and average precipitation at Indianola RAWS site, Fire Weather Zone 405.

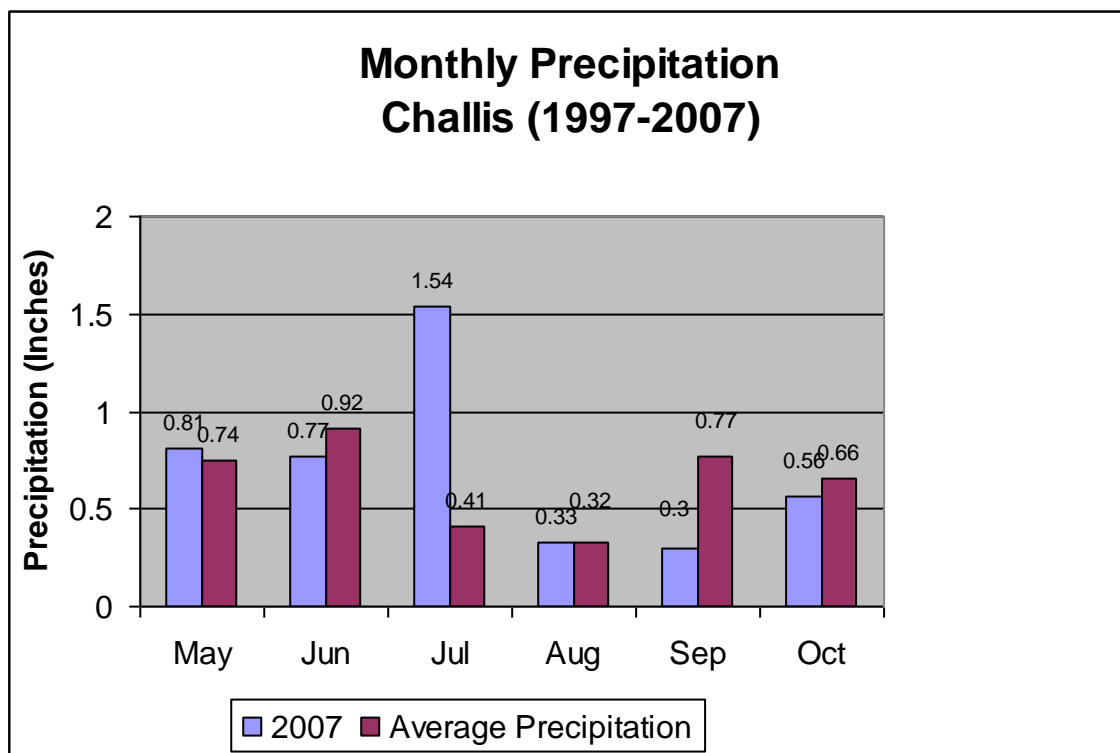


Figure 4.1(b) Observed and average precipitation at Challis RAWS site, Fire Weather Zone 406.

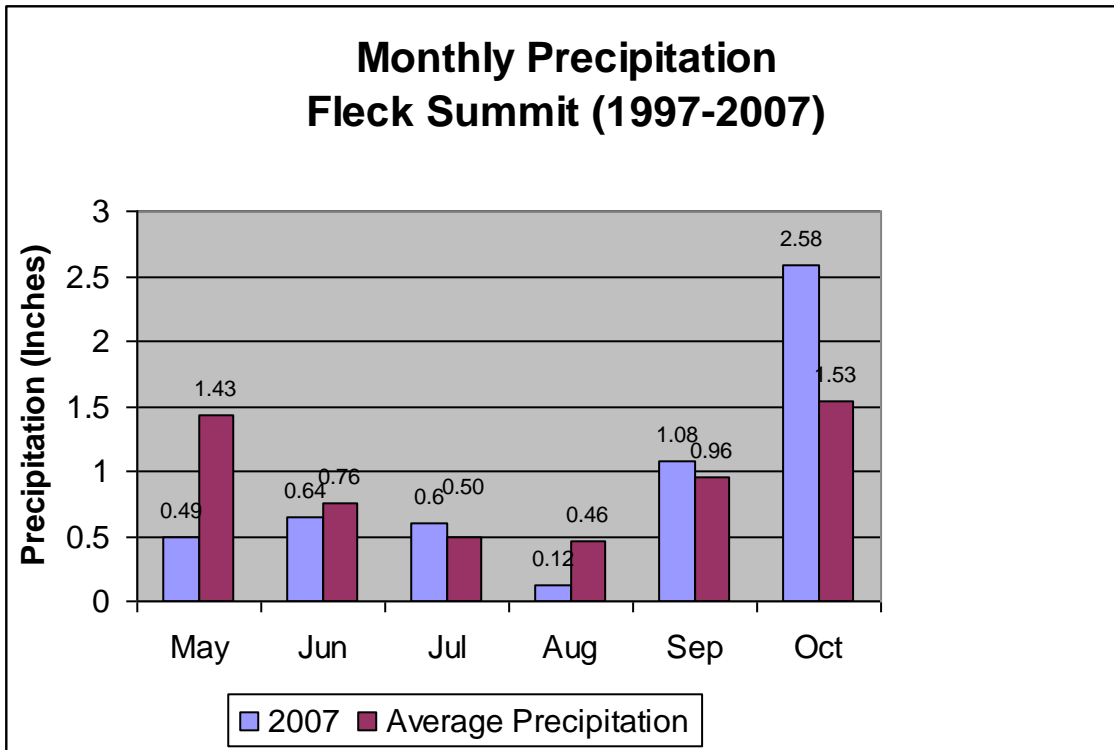


Figure 4.1(c) Observed and average precipitation at Fleck Summit RAWS site, Fire Weather Zone 407.

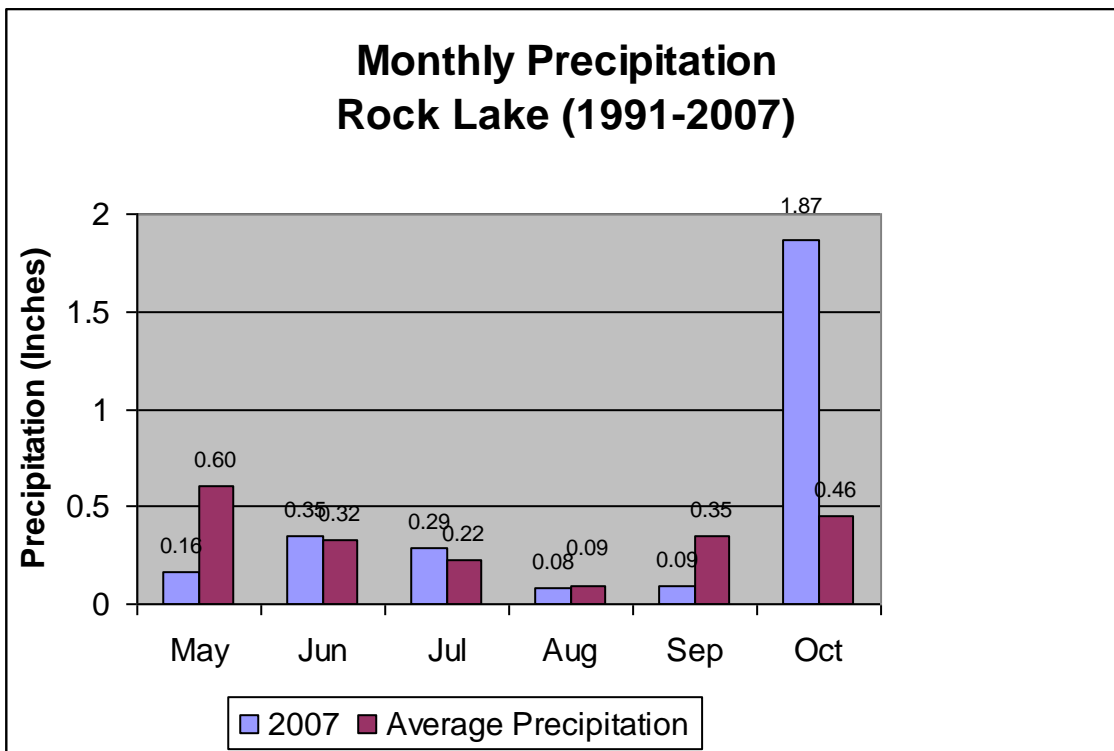


Figure 4.1(d) Observed and average precipitation at Rock Lake RAWS site, Fire Weather Zone 409.

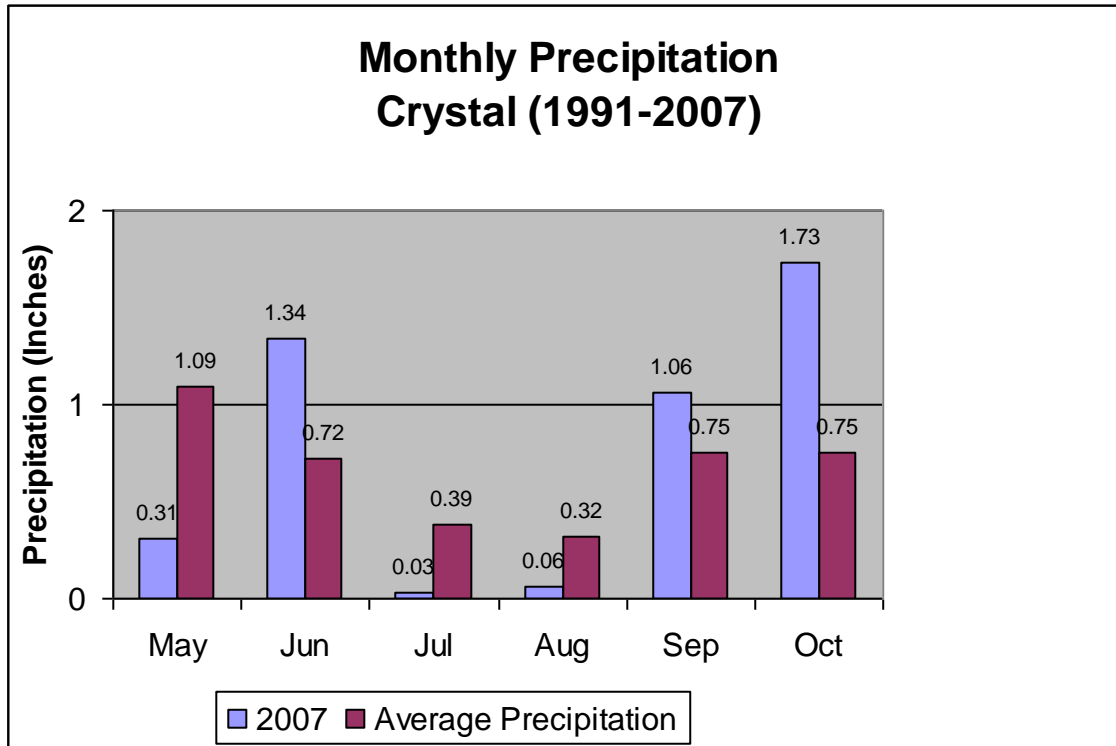


Figure 4.1(e) Observed and average precipitation at Crystal RAWS site, Fire Weather Zone 410.

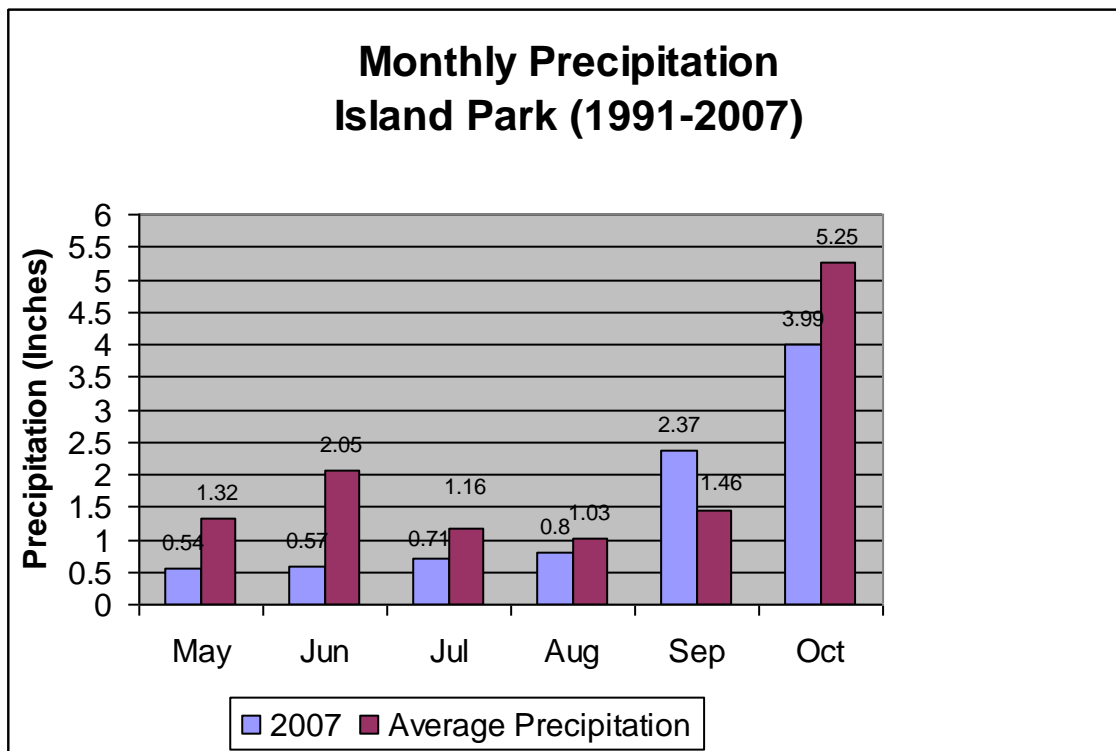


Figure 4.1(f) Observed and average precipitation at Island Park RAWS site, Fire Weather Zone 411.

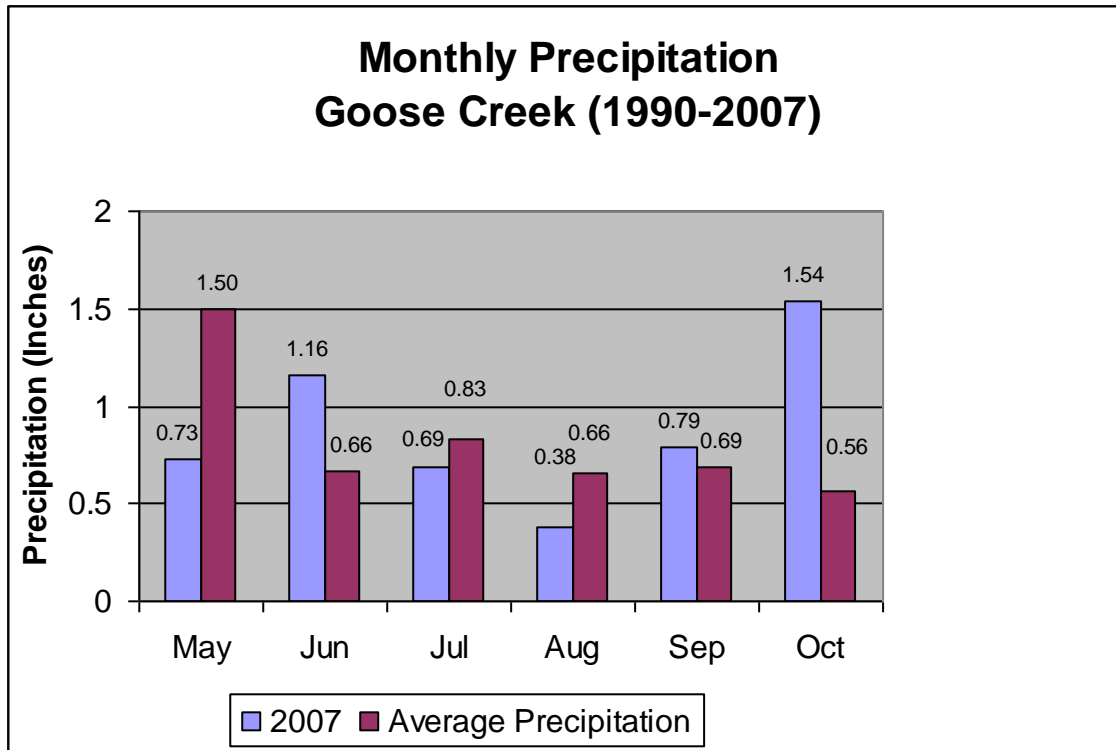


Figure 4.1(g) Observed and average precipitation at Goose Creek RAWS site, Fire Weather Zone 412.

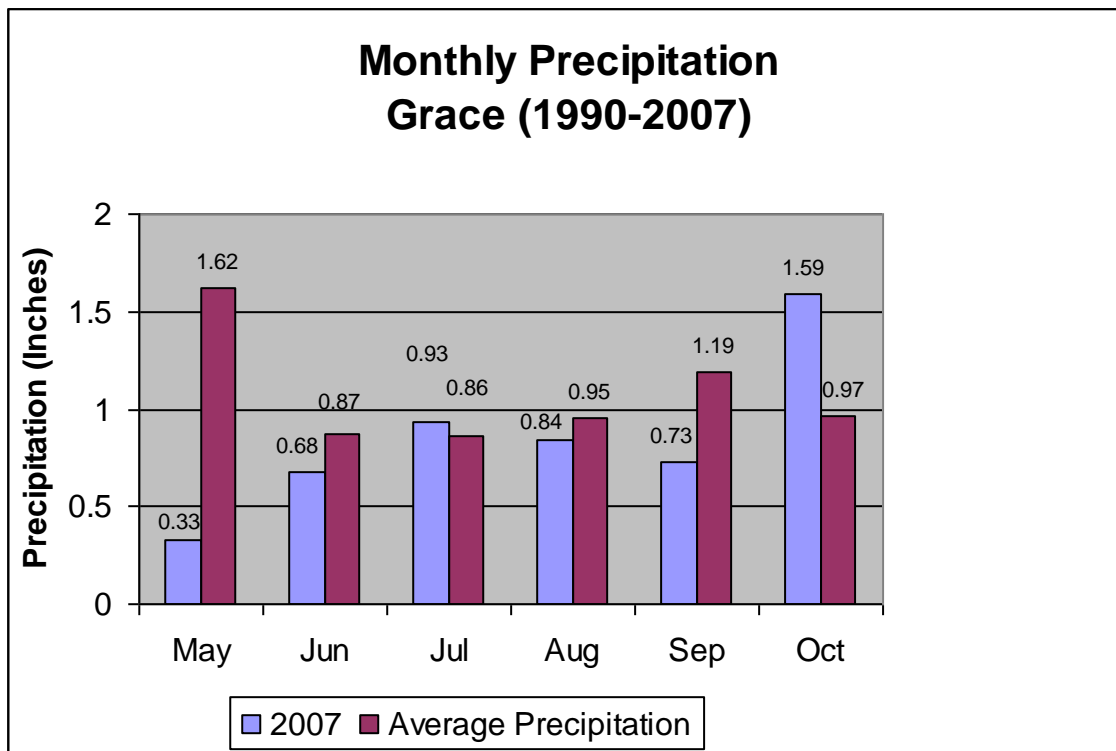


Figure 4.1(h) Observed and average precipitation at Grace RAWS site, Fire Weather Zone 413.

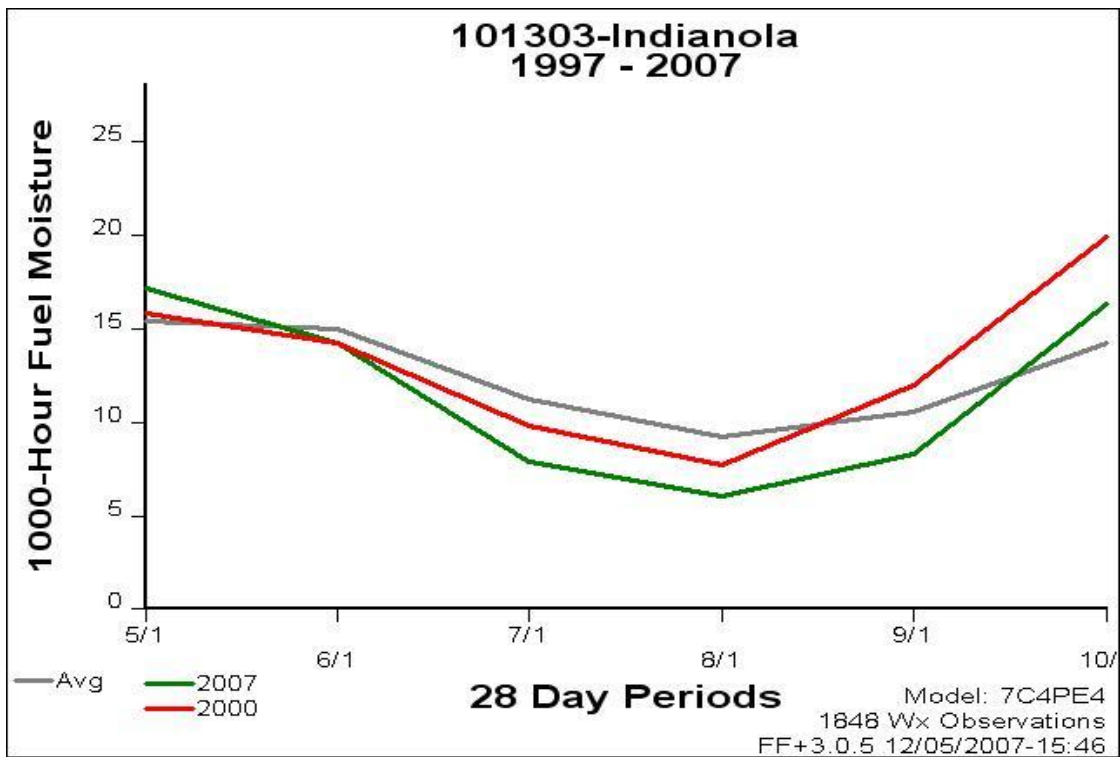


Figure 4.2(a) Observed and average 1000 Hour Fuel Moisture at Indianola RAWS site, Fire Weather Zone 405.

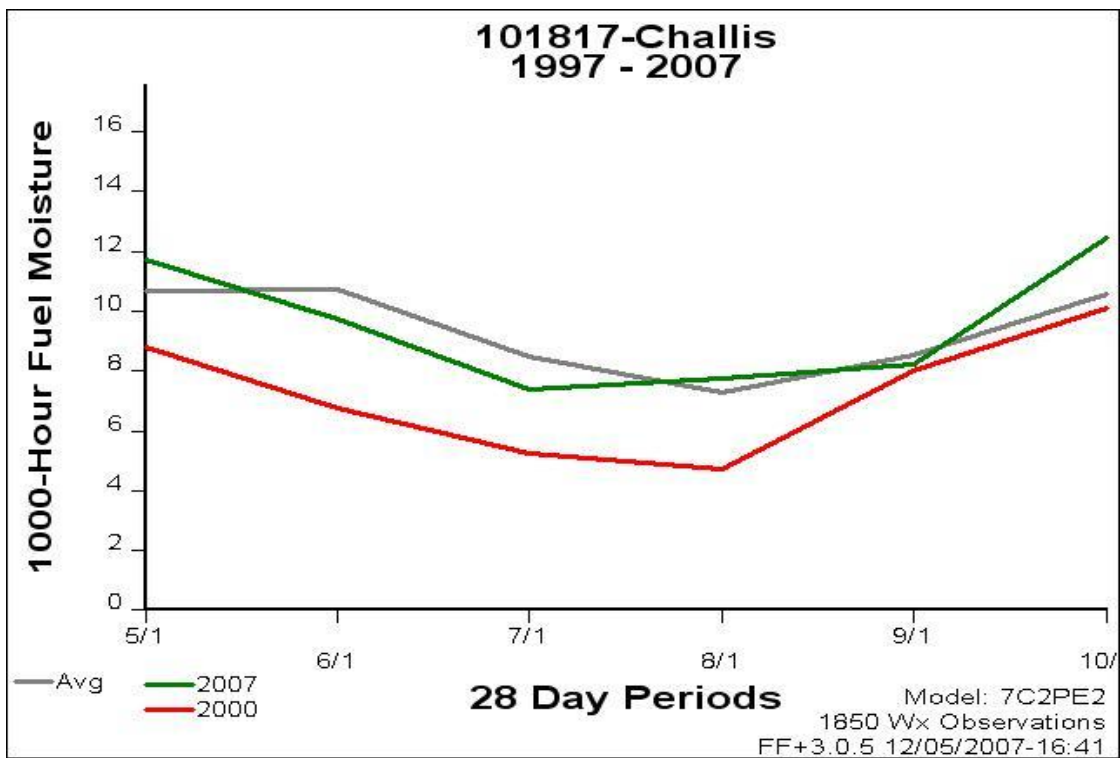


Figure 4.2(b) Observed and average 1000 Fuel Moisture at Challis RAWS site, Fire Weather Zone 406.

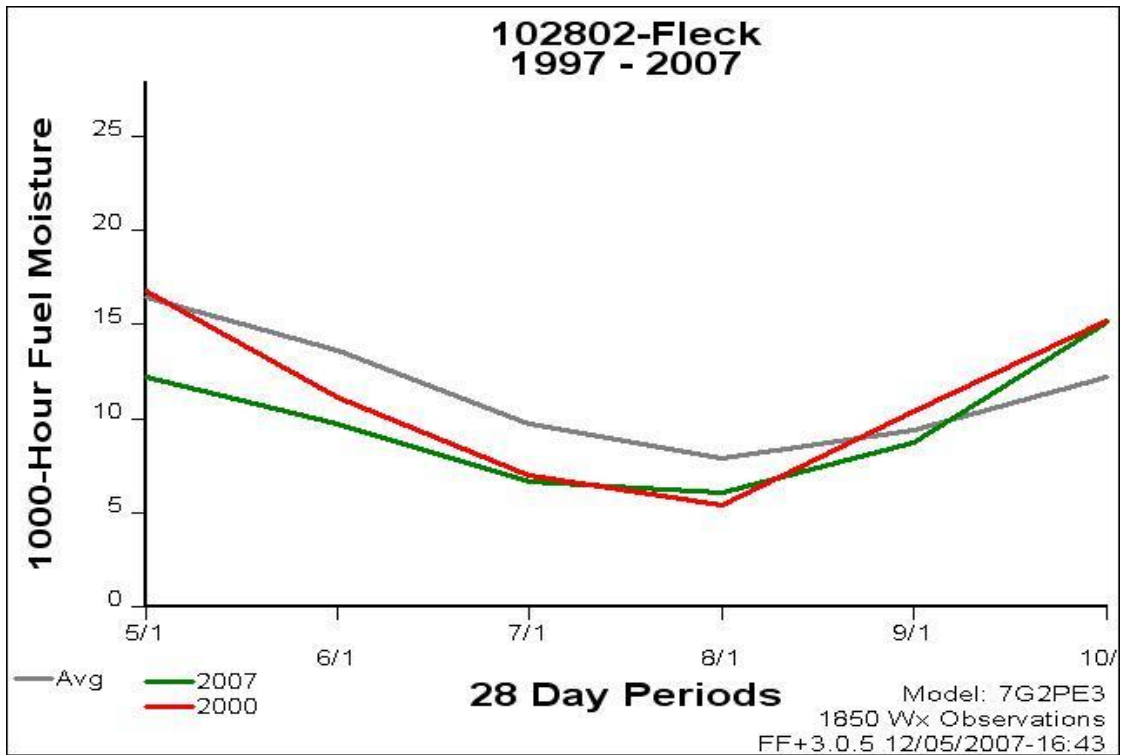


Figure 4.2(c) Observed and average 1000 Fuel Moisture at Fleck Summit RAWS site, Fire Weather Zone 407.

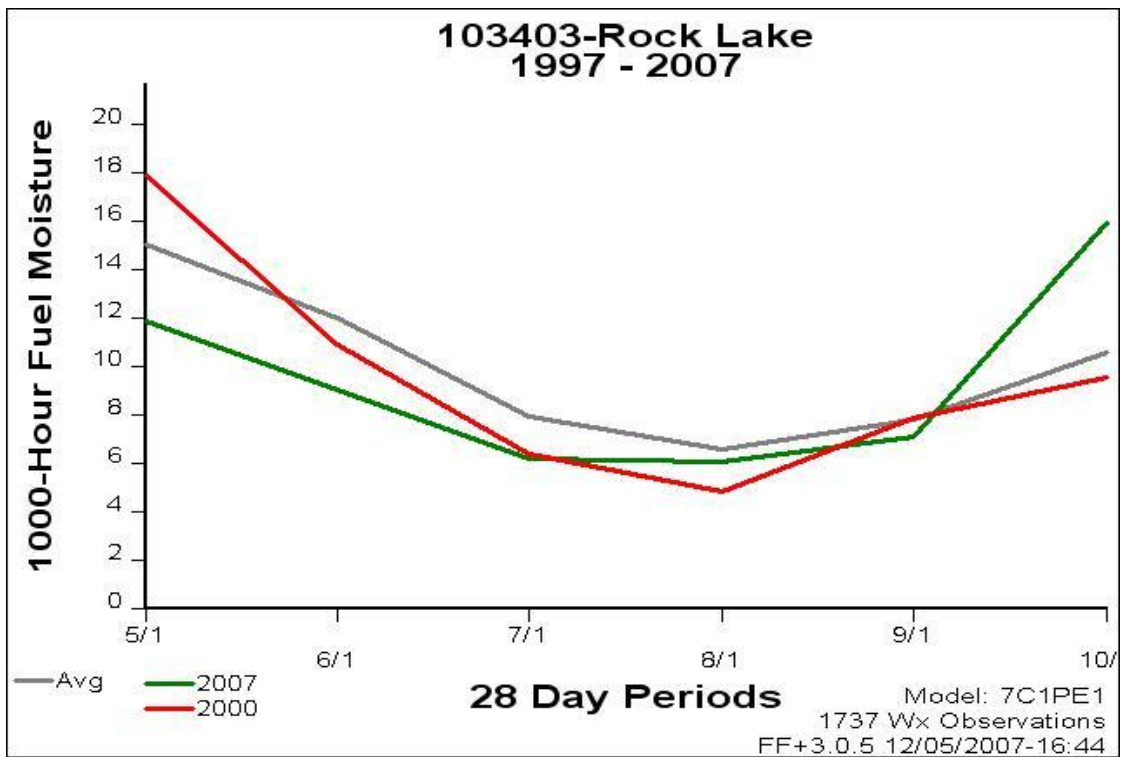


Figure 4.2(d) Observed and average 1000 Hour Fuel Moisture at Rock Lake RAWS site, Fire Weather Zone 409.

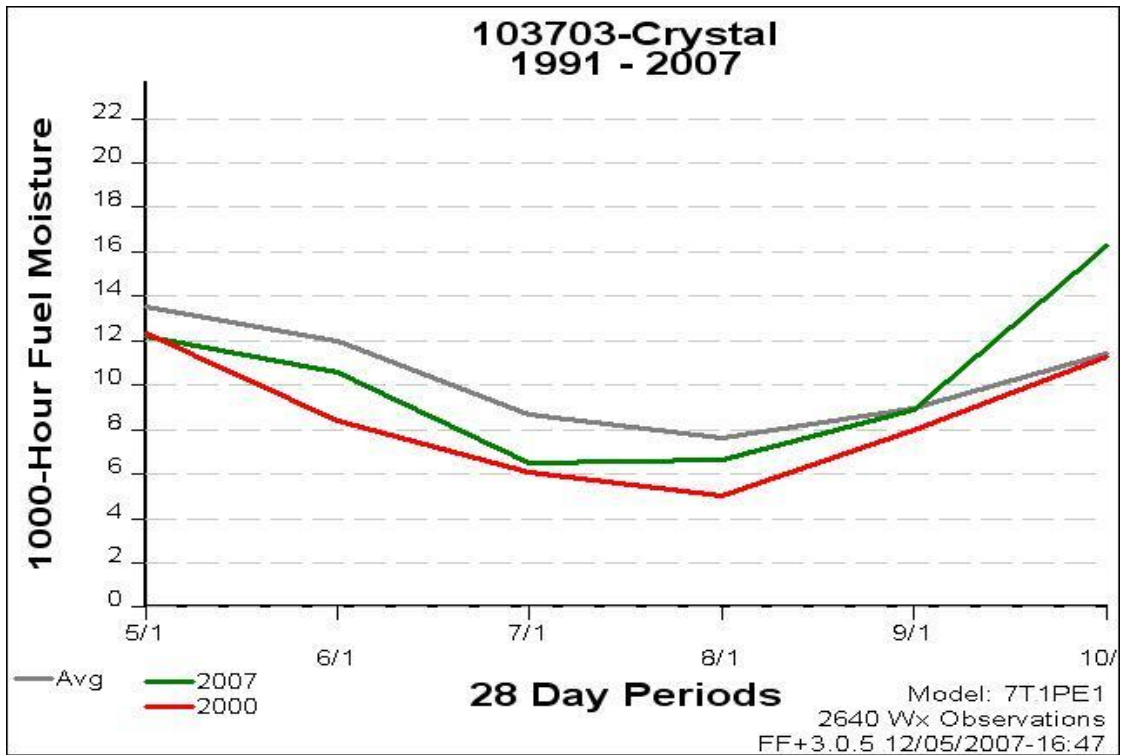


Figure 4.2(e) Observed and average 1000 Hour Fuel Moisture at Crystal RAWS site, Fire Weather Zone 410.

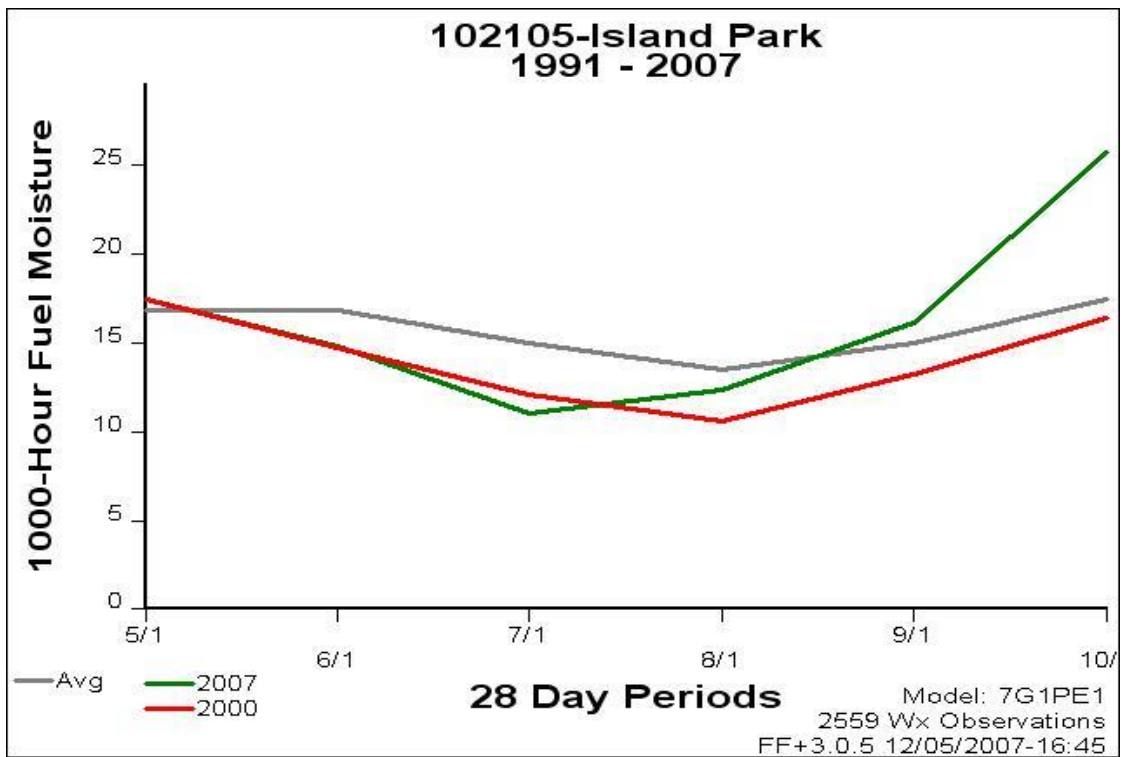


Figure 4.2(f) Observed and average 1000 Hour Fuel Moisture at Island Park RAWS site, Fire Weather Zone 411.

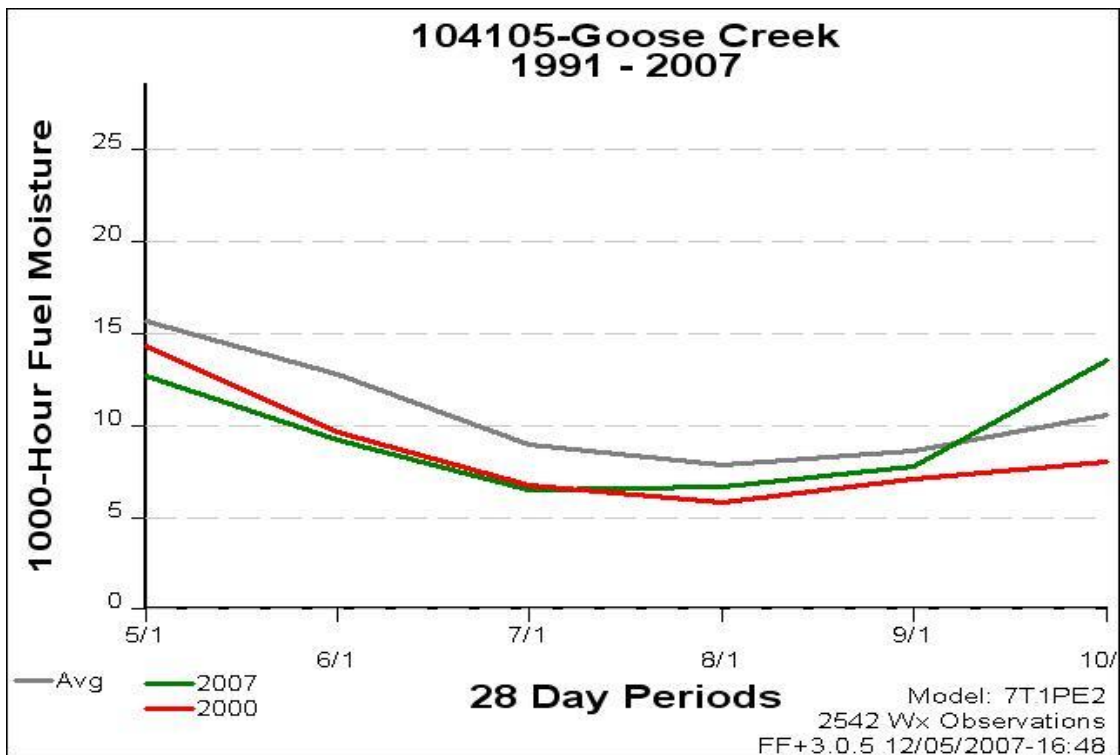


Figure 4.2(g) Observed and average 1000 Hour Fuel Moisture at Goose Creek RAWS site, Fire Weather Zone 412.

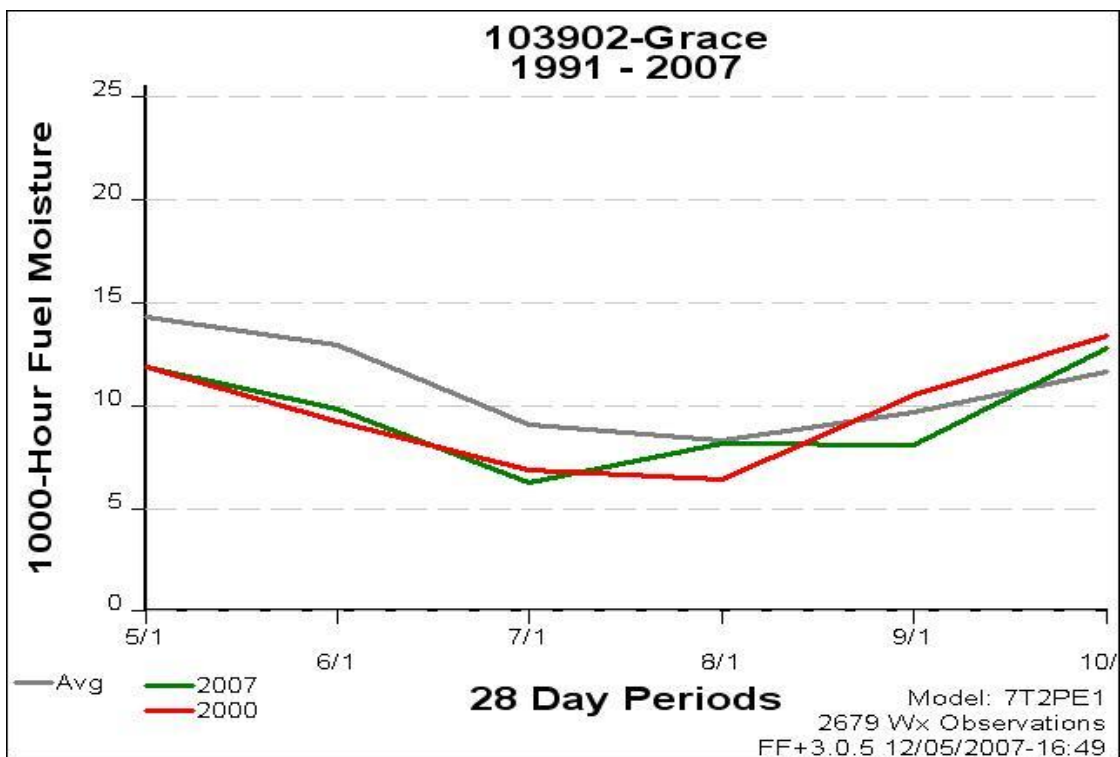


Figure 4.2(h) Observed and average 1000 Hour Fuel Moisture at Grace RAWS site, Fire Weather Zone 413.

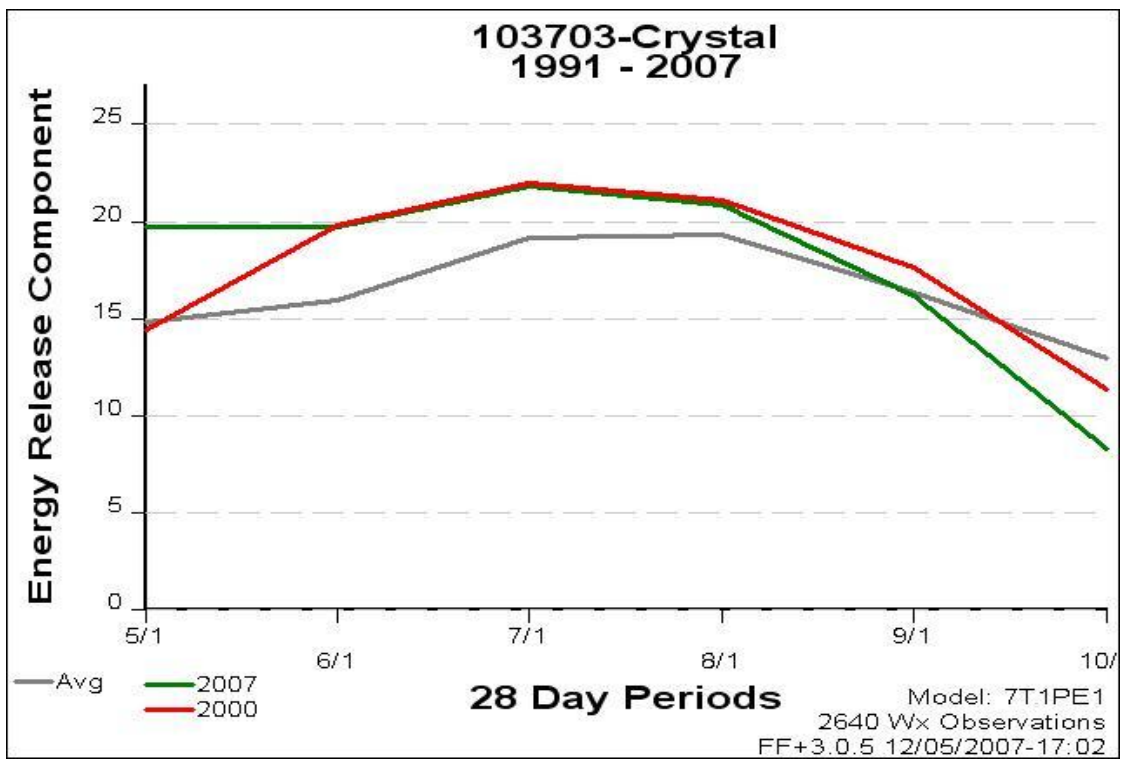


Figure 4.3 Calculated Energy Release Component at Crystal RAWS site, Fire Weather Zone 410.

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5. Office Operations:

5.1 Red Flag Verification

1. Formal verification of Red Flag Warnings in Southeast Idaho began with the 2000 fire season and is now a permanent part of the fire weather program. Verification is based on current Red Flag Warning and Fire Weather Watch criteria that has been coordinated with local land management agencies and published in the Great Basin Annual Operating Plan for Fire Weather and Predictive Services. Current criteria for the Pocatello Fire Weather District are shown in paragraph 5.1.2 below.

Events considered “short fused” or having time lengths typically less than six hours (Dry Lightning) were split out from other events occurring over a longer time period, reference tables 5.1 (a-d) below.

2. Conditions that indicate a Red Flag Event:

Fire Weather Watches and Red Flag Warnings, are issued for conditions of very high or extreme fire danger (as determined by land management agencies) and dry fuels, in combination with one of the following:

- a. Widely scattered or greater ($\geq 15\%$ of aerial coverage) “dry” thunderstorm activity. A thunderstorm is considered “dry” if it produces little or no precipitation (< 0.10 inch).
- b. Winds gusts for any three or more hours ≥ 25 mph for Southeast Idaho Mountains, ≥ 30 mph for the Snake River Plain and relative humidity is ≤ 15 percent.
- c. In the judgment of the forecaster, weather conditions will create a critical fire control situation. These conditions may include strong microburst winds, passage of a cold front or a strong wind shift.

Red Flag criteria are developed from a local knowledge of fuel types, terrain, weather conditions common or unusual to the area, historical fire behavior, and judgment of the local land management agencies. Because the criteria for issuing Red Flag products can vary from one district to another, these verification results are not necessarily comparable with all other forecast offices.

3. Methodology:

Verification of Red Flag Warnings was conducted on a zone by zone basis. Example: If a warning for strong wind was issued for fire weather zones 409 and 410, but strong winds were observed only in zone 410, then this counts as two warnings, one that verified and one false alarm. Also, if strong winds were observed in zone 412, but no warning was issued, then this would be counted as one missed event.

Sources of verification included Remote Automated Weather Stations (RAWS), Meteorological Reporting Stations (METAR), lightning data, WSR-88D Doppler Weather Radar estimated precipitation, volunteer weather spotter information such as heavy rain events, and reports of observed fire behavior from personnel in the field.

Local MESONET reporting networks maintained by Idaho Department of Transportation and the Idaho National Laboratory were not used as a source of verification for wind events during the 2007 fire season since there are differences in observing standards at these sites.

Statistical parameters were calculated as follows:

Probability of Detection	$POD = a/(a+c)$
Critical Success Index	$CSI = a/(a+b+c)$
False Alarm Rate	$FAR = 1-[a/(a+b)]$

where

- a = the number of correct warnings (verified)
- b = the number of incorrect warnings (not verified)
- c = the number of events not warned

4. Sources of error:

Red Flag criteria for wind events in the Great Basin were modified based on interagency agreement set forth in the Great Basin Fire Weather Operating Plan for 2005 and continue without change for the 2006 and 2007 fire seasons. The mid-point of a forecast range serves as the break point for watch/warning issuance. This effectively adds an element of representativeness to the verification process. Therefore, any inference of trends from verification results prior to 2005 must consider this change as well as changes made to the established criteria for a Red Flag Event and verification procedures in past years. The Red Flag Event criteria and verification procedures also changed in 2002 and 2004. Please reference past issues of this Fire Weather Annual Report.

Forecaster skill level and confidence may be lower for peak wind gusts over sustained wind speed. Downward transport of momentum in the atmosphere, complex terrain, inversions of temperature lapse rate, variations in surface insolation owing to vegetative ground cover, reflectivity, absorption, and transmissivity of the atmosphere and the energy phase change of water in the atmosphere all impact the observed peak surface wind gust. Not all of these processes are sufficiently represented by available computer modeling and operational forecaster techniques.

Personal judgment was required to determine when “dry lightning” was more than an isolated event, and when thunderstorms with wetting rain were significant in areal coverage.

Field observation of fire behavior may serve as an important indicator of Red Flag conditions. On rare occasion this may affect the best judgment of the forecaster and land management personnel. On days or in locations where there were no on-going fires this information was not available.

In paragraph 2d above, judgment of the forecaster and land management personnel is permitted to over ride the strict criteria of relative humidity and wind gusts. The general consensus is there is enough uncertainty in the fire environment (fuel, weather and topography) and this should remain a necessary and important element of the Red Flag criteria. This also requires a certain amount of judgment in the verification process.

Both RAWs and METAR stations report instantaneous wind gusts, but the observing standards for height of the wind sensor can vary.

On rare occasion the fuels were defined as critical at an elevation below that of existing RAWs and METAR stations.

Skill and lead-time vary with the type of event.

5. Decision Criteria

Wind – The number of available RAWs and METAR sites varied both with the area warned and location where fuels were defined as critical. Every attempt was made to judge the representativeness of wind conditions.

Lightning – Archived lightning data was used to determine verification. A good deal of judgment was needed to determine if the observed lightning was more than an isolated event.

Wet versus dry thunderstorms – National Weather Service WSR-88D Doppler Weather Radar precipitation estimates and surface observations were used in the verification process. Once again a fair amount of judgment was required to determine which events qualified as “dry lightning” events. The number of reported fire starts is not a reliable indicator since lightning strikes can occur outside the thunderstorm precipitation shield striking drier fuels and a single thunderstorm can be long lived producing numerous strikes over some distance.

Other – Reports of observed fire behavior from personnel in the field continue to be useful when dealing with long-term drought conditions and days of reported low relative humidity. If sustained fire runs are observed but available observations do not necessarily support warning criteria the judgment would likely fall on the side of safety of life and property.

6. Results:

Red Flag Warning criteria were met on a total of 16 different days during this fire season in the Pocatello Fire Weather District. Twelve of these days were the result of low relative humidity and gusty winds. There were 4 days when Red Flag Warning criteria were met somewhere in the Pocatello Fire Weather District without a warning in effect however, warnings may have been in effect in adjoining areas.

	May-June	July	August	September-October	Total
Total # of watches	15	35	39	19	108
Total # of warnings	14	36	61	14	125
Verified warnings that were preceded by a watch	6	17	27	2	52
Warnings verified (a)	7	23	43	3	76
Warnings not verified (b)	7	13	18	11	49
Events not warned (c)	0	6	4	0	10

Table 5.1(a). Combined synoptic (long term) and short fused Red Flag event products issued in the WFO Pocatello Fire Weather District during the 2007 season.

	May-June	July	August	September-October	Total
Total # of watches	15	18	31	11	75
Total # of warnings	14	18	41	14	87
Verified warnings that were preceded by a watch	6	8	24	2	40
Warnings verified (a)	7	8	30	3	48
Warnings not verified (b)	7	10	11	11	39
Events not warned (c)	0	5	1	0	6

Table 5.1(b). Synoptic scale Red Flag event products issued in the WFO Pocatello Fire Weather District during the 2007 season. Example cold fronts, low relative humidity, strong pressure gradient related winds.

	May-June	July	August	September- October	Total
Total # of watches	0	17	8	8	33
Total # of warnings	0	18	20	0	38
Verified warnings that were preceded by a watch	0	9	3	0	12
Warnings verified (a)	0	15	13	0	28
Warnings not verified (b)	0	3	7	0	10
Events not warned (c)	0	1	3	0	4

Table 5.1(c). Short fused Red Flag event products issued in the WFO Pocatello Fire Weather District during the 2007 season. Example: lightning events associated with “dry thunderstorms” and strong micro burst winds.

Red Flag verification resulted in the following:

	Synoptic Events	Short Fused Events (Dry Lightning)	All Events
Probability of detection POD =	.89	.88	.88
Critical success index CSI =	.52	.67	.56
False alarm rate FAR =	.45	.26	.39
Average lead time for Warnings =	12 hrs. 04 min.	6 hrs. 08 min.	09 hrs. 51 min.
Average lead time for verified watches =	33 hrs. 16 min.	25 hrs. 45 min.	31 hrs. 32 min.

Table 5.1(d). Combined synoptic (long term) and short fused Red Flag event products issued in the WFO Pocatello Fire Weather District during the 2007 season.

7. Implications:

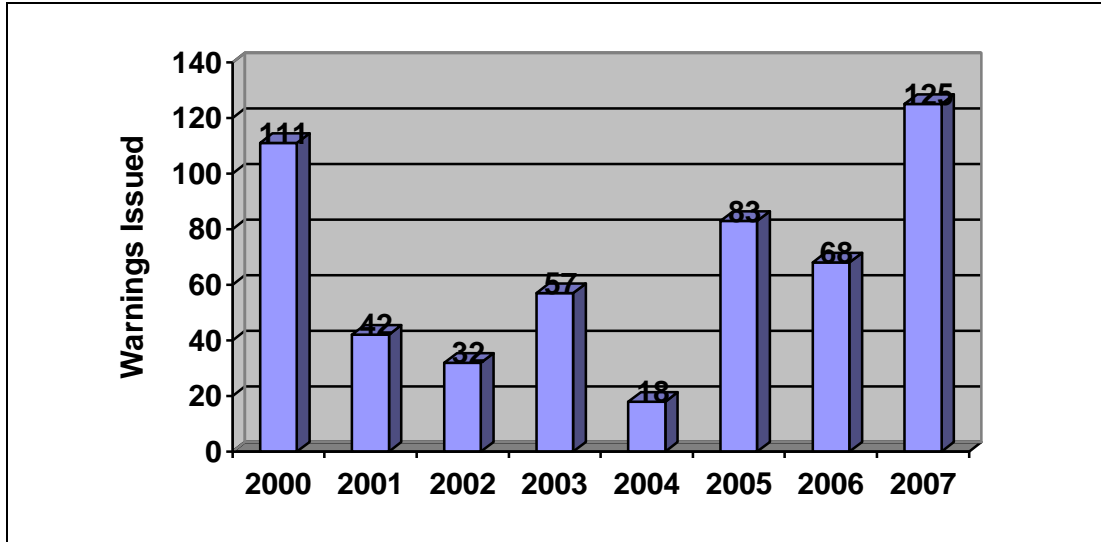


Figure 5.2 Historical Red Flag Warnings in Southeast Idaho.

The 2007 fire season in Southeast Idaho exceeded the historically very active fire season of 2000 (Figure 5.2). Dry lightning activity was judged to be significant on 8 days this season, double the typical seasonal average of 4 days (Figure 2.9) and accounted for 38 of the 125 events warned. Eighty-seven events were attributed to wind and low relative humidity, up from 64 the previous season. The Weather Forecast Office in Pocatello achieved a probability of detection of .88 but this was off set by a false alarm rate of .39 this year, up from .35 in 2006.

5.2 Spot Forecasts prepared by WFO Pocatello:

Wildfires	188
Prescribed Fires	125
Exercise	1
<u>SAR</u>	<u>6</u>
Total	320

(Verbal telephone briefings for fire support = 86, for search and rescue = 3)

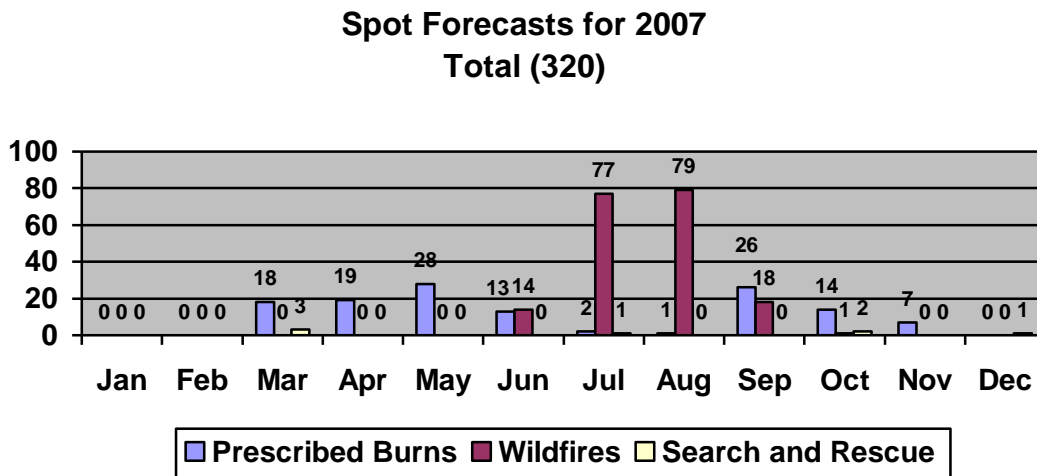


Figure 5.3(a) Spot Forecasts prepared by the Pocatello Fire Weather District during the 2007 fire season.

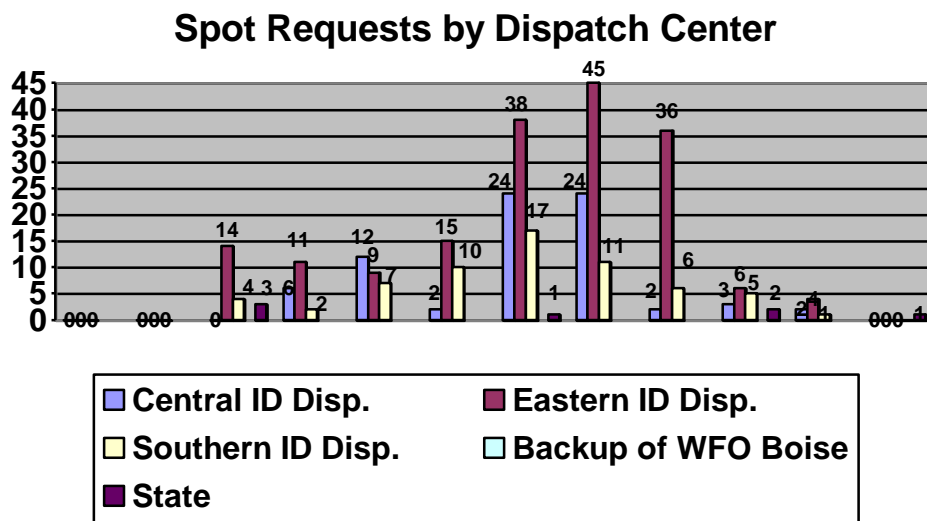


Figure 5.3(b) Spot Forecasts requested by dispatch area during the 2007 fire season in Southeast Idaho.

Historical Spot Forecasts

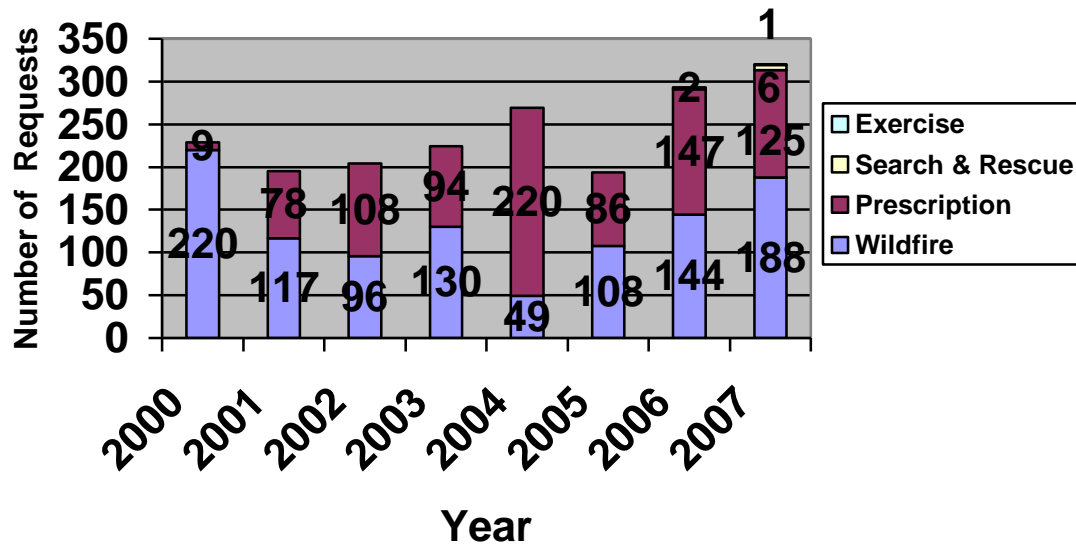


Figure 5.4 Historical trends in Spot Forecast requests for the Pocatello Fire Weather District.

5.3 Fire Dispatches Supported by WFO Pocatello: There were a total of 6 IMET dispatches resulting in 49 man days served out of the office.

<i>Date</i>	<i>Dispatch Location</i>	<i>Incident Meteorologist</i>
July 07, 2007	Red Bridge Road Fire, BLM Twin Falls District, Near Shoshone, Idaho	Bob Survick
July 08 to July 15, 2007	Mathis Fire, BLM Price Field Office, Wasatch Mountains, about 3 miles north of Kenilworth, Utah	Bob Survick
July 19 to July 25, 2007	Dakota Hills Complex NPS Zion National Park Dakota Hills, Utah	Bob Survick
August 09 to August 13, 2007	Coleman-Juniper Complex, BLM Burns District near Crane, Oregon	Bob Survick
August 13 to August 25, 2007	Mitchell Fire (10N of Holbrook, Idaho) and Cleveland Fire (12NE Preston, Idaho, Upper Snake River BLM District	Bob Survick
August 27 to September 11, 2007	Cascade Complex, Boise NF near Cascade, Idaho	Jack Messick

Table 5.3 Incident Meteorologist Dispatches by WFO Pocatello

5.4 Training: WFO Pocatello staff participated in the following training courses during the 2007 season.

<u>Forecaster</u>	<u>Training situation</u>
Jack Messick	Instructor S-190 Introduction to Wildland Fire Behavior, February 6, 2007 hosted by the Sawtooth NF at the Shillo Inn located in Twin Falls Idaho.
Bob Survick	Instructor S-290 Intermediate Wildland Fire Behavior, April 23-25, 2007 Utah Valley State, Utah Fire and Rescue Academy, Provo, Utah.
Bob Survick and Jack Messick	National Incident Meteorologist Workshop held March 12 through 16, 2007 in Boise, Idaho.
Bob Survick	Instructor S-290 Intermediate Wildland Fire Behavior, May 21-23, 2007 hosted by the Salmon-Challis NF Fire Academy, Salmon, Idaho.
Jack Messick	Instructor S-390 Introduction to Wildland Fire Behavior Calculations, May 21-22, 2007 hosted by the Eastern Idaho Technical College, Idaho Falls, Idaho.
Rick Dittmann	Instructor S-290 Intermediate Wildland Fire Behavior, May 21-22, 2007 hosted by the Sawtooth National Forest Fire School, at the College of Southern Idaho, Twin Falls, Idaho.
Jack Messick	Instructor S-290 Intermediate Wildland Fire Behavior, June 4, 2007 hosted by the Eastern Idaho Technical School, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

5.5 Field Visits: The staff at WFO Pocatello participated in seven interagency meetings this year.

<u>Location</u>	<u>Dates</u>
Eastern Great Basin Fire Weather Operating Plan was accomplished through the EGB post season meeting in Salt Lake City, Utah and follow up conference calls.	December 7, 2006

Ground Hog Day Chili Cook-off National Weather Service Office including EIIFC Pocatello, Idaho	February 2, 2007
Fire Weather pre season meeting Central Idaho Interagency Fire Center Salmon, Idaho	May 21-23, 2007
Spring Operations Meeting Eastern Idaho Interagency Fire Center Idaho Falls, Idaho	May 2, 2007
FMO and Dispatch Meeting South Idaho Interagency Fire Center Shoshone, Idaho	May 8, 2007
Eastern Great Basin Predictive Services Post Season Meeting Salt Lake City, Utah	November 28-29, 2007
Fire Weather Post Season Meeting Craters of the Moon Nat. Monument Arco, Idaho	December 12, 2007

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